FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1839. [NO. 1158]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Notice.

A BAPTIST CAMP MEETING will be held at Friendship Church, Moore County, 7 miles from Carthage, commencing on Friday preceding the fourth Sabbath in August. Ministers of the Gospel are affectionately invited to attend.

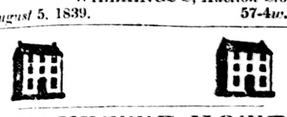
July 29, 1839. 57-2w

Thomastown Lime.

112 CASKS fresh Thomastown LIME, on board the Lady of the Lake, and expected daily, will be sold low from the landing.

WILLKINGS'S, *Auction Store.*

August 5, 1839. 57-4w.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

☞The Augusta Chronicle (weekly.) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

RUM and TOBACCO.

25 BBLS. New England Rum.
10 Boxes Tobacco, common and good, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

July 29. 56-*tf.*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

For Liverpool—Direct.

A FIRST rate ship is now building at Philadelphia, by James Patton & Son, of suitable construction for our navigation, and is intended as a regular packet between this port and Liverpool. She is built of the best materials and finished in the best manner with comfortable accommodations for a reasonable number of passengers—will be ready to receive cargo in September. Gentlemen disposed to encourage this effort of direct trade may make engagement of freight or passage by applying to

HALL, McRAE & Co.

P. S.—This ship is the burden of 380 tons, substantially built in the most approved manner, coppered, copper fastened and salted on the stocks.—Supposed will carry about 4700 bbls. and not draw exceeding 13 feet water when deep loaded, will stand A. 1. and insure as low as any vessel in the States.

Wilmington July 23, 1839. 20-6t.

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1839. 44tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

[IN EQUITY.]

IN obedience to a decree entered up at the Spring Term, 1839, of the Honorable the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to Sale at the Court House door of said County, on Monday, the 24 day of September next, (it being the first Monday of the month,) at 12 o'clock M., all the REAL ESTATE of the late Daniel McMillan, dec'd, lying in the County of Cumberland, on the waters of Puppy Creek and Black Branch, joining the lands of Munroe and McPherson.

Terms, 6 months credit—bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 18, 1839. 55ts

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

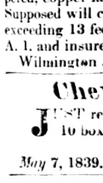
HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 6th inst., three Negroes, viz: GEORGE and his wife CATY, and PETER.—*George*, a yellow fellow, about 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, inclined to be bald, slow of speech, and has a down look when spoken to, a tolerable carpenter and a tolerable preacher, can read and probably write, a shrewd, cunning fellow, and may have a pass. *Caty* is about 22 years of age, tall and black. *Peter*, a stout black fellow, about 35 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, speaks somewhat broken, and would be taken for an African, and awkward in his movements. George and Peter were brought from the neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia, to Charleston, and purchased by me from a Mr. Matthews, a trader in 1838. Caty was purchased at the same time from a Mr. Wolf; she was brought to Charleston from the neighborhood of the Four Holes, in South Carolina. The above Negroes will probably make their way to Charleston or Richmond, Virginia.—The above reward will be given for their delivery in any safe jail, and information so that I get them, or a proportionate amount for either.

WM. H. CONNELLY.

Near Louisville, Jefferson county, Ga. } 56-4w.
June 15. }

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber having established himself in this place, in the Grocery business, now offers for sale a general assortment of GOODS in that line, consisting of

Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo COFFEE,
Brown, Lump and Loaf SUGARS,
Molasses, Teas,
A variety of Wines,
London Porter,
French Brandy, Rum, Gin, &c.,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Lamp Oil, &c.,
Spirits Turpentine, Powder and Shot,
Spices of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Snuff, Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
Starch, Soap, Sperm Candles,
A variety of Nuts, Raisins, Figs, and West India Preserves,
Salt, Nails, Axes, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

The Subscriber occupies a Store at the foot of Hay Mount, nearly opposite Hall & Johnson. All orders from punctual customers in the town or country will be promptly attended to.

M. V. JONES.

July 23, 1839. 55tf

I AM now receiving and have in Store the following GOODS:—

107 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
23 do St. Domingo do,
20 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugars,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, weighing 1¾ lbs. per yard, 44 inches wide,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
5 do English do,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
10 baskets Champaign do,
20 boxes Claret and Muscat do,
100 sides Sole Leather,
700 sacks Liverpool Salt.

—ALSO—

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead, dry and in oil, Sheet Iron, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Collins', King's, Hunt's and Simmons' Axes, Seine and Bagging Twine, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted for the Country trade.

All of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time for good paper. All orders punctually attended to.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1839. 54tf

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 24.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 15, 1839. 54tf

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

Bacon and Lard.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 25,000 lbs. Fayetteville cured BACON, consisting of 600 canvassed Hams, 600 Shoulders, 600 Sides.

Also, 18 kegs LARD, 90 lbs. each, put up expressly for this market.

JAMES BAKER.

July 9, 1839. 53-6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat. 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.

SABRY WRIGHT.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., } 47tf
May 21, 1839. }

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

MORUS MULTICAULIS AND *SILK WORM EGGS.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the dry season, and consequent short crop of this valuable tree, I shall have 1,000 very fine ones for sale, which I will contract to sell and deliver the ensuing Fall, if applied for by the 10th of August, at the following prices, viz:

The roots at 20 cents, the buds from the main stem at 2 cents, and buds from the branches at 1 cent each.

I have now trees from roots upwards of 4 feet high, and from the bud upwards of 2 feet. Persons purchasing the trees can be supplied with a few thousand eggs without charge, others at 50 cents per thousand. They are considered of a superior kind, and were remarkably healthy. The trees are from the stock of Doctor Robinson.

I. WETMORE.

June 25, 1839. 51-*tf*

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—*Among which are*—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker,)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.

July 2, 1839. 52tf

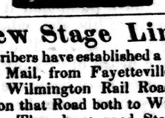
Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypd

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptall's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by

E. J. HALE.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Mr. Clay.—The people of the South have been coaxed and persuaded by every artful manner of means, through the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, to act on the belief that the abolitionists of the North would not support the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, "the Northern man with Southern principles." No doubt those artful means, such as suppressing Mr. Clay's great speech against the wild and ferocious designs of those fanatics, have been very successful in very many instances. But truth is mighty and will prevail. The abolitionists will support Mr. Van Buren, or they must take no part in the election. They will not support Mr. Clay. We thank Mr. Ritchie for unwittingly furnishing his readers with the following item of intelligence:

"In the mean time, the abolitionists are giving the Orator some trouble. Whilst he was at Rochester, some of the most prominent of the "Whig" abolitionists addressed him a letter expressing the deepest regret at his views on the subject of slavery, as publicly explained, and requesting to know how he could reconcile his notions with the principles of the Declaration of Independence."—*Enq.*

Abolition.—The Albany correspondent of the New York Express states that the "anti-slavery convention consisting of upwards of four hundred delegates from every State north of the Potomac" is now in session at that place. Maryland is north of the Potomac and we should like to know who are attending as delegates from this State, by what authority they act, and who was the appointing power. The convention were discussing two resolutions by which political action is urged on the anti-slavery party as the only means of success; and a pledge has been given not to support any candidate who is not for the immediate abolition of slavery. Mr. Clay has been openly and boldly denounced by its members for the speech he made on the abolition question in the Senate, and if he is nominated, say these revolutionists, they will defeat the ticket in Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts and Ohio. Let the South hear this. We would rather be defeated than stir one inch to propitiate these disorganizers. Let them be acknowledged as a distinct political party, and their ends are half accomplished. As to the brag of defeating Mr. Clay in the States named, on account of the patriotic course he has pursued, we do not believe a word of it. The numerical strength of the abolitionists hardly amounts to a corporal's guard in comparison with the two great parties into which the country is divided, and, if there be any consolation in the reflection, we take it that there are as many of those fanatics on one side of the question as on the other.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Outrage in the Kentucky Purchase.—We learn from the last Paris Tennessecan, that Judge James, member of the Kentucky Senate, from the counties west of Tennessee river, was shot a few days since at Columbus, on the Mississippi river, by Hopson Binford, the brother of the unfortunate man who fell in an affray with James at Clinton, Kentucky, about eighteen months ago. James was not dead, at last accounts, though there was little prospect of his recovery.

The feud between these families has been attended with a bloody and extraordinary series of consequences. In the first rencontre between James and Robert Binford, the latter was killed, and as he fell, shot an innocent bystander, who expired on the spot. Subsequently, another affray took place between two of the friends of the parties, which resulted in the death of one of them. And now, to crown the bloody tragedy, James himself, has fallen at the hands of fraternal vengeance.—*Nashville Whig.*

Something New.—The Northampton, (Mass.) Courier contains the following notice:

To be Born, to be Married, and to Die, are the three important eras in the history of each individual of the human race. We publish for the information of friends, the Marriages and Deaths of people, but not their Births. This is customary in the Journals in England, among the families of the aristocracy, but in this Democratic land it is wholly omitted. We know not why it is so, but next week we purpose to open this department of domestic news, and solicit for insertion notices similar to Deaths and Marriages.

FROM LIBERIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Louis Sheridan, addressed to a gentleman in this neighborhood and received by the Saluda; recently arrived at Philadelphia, from which it will be perceived that Mr. Sheridan is much better pleased with his situation than he was twelve months since, when he wrote to Louis Tappan on the subject of colonization.

"The variety of incidents noticed in these scraps will give some idea of the sea of commotion on which I have been tossed through my endeavors to breast the current of errors these people have chosen to adopt. Under the new constitution grafted to us, our chief cause of complaint being removed, we no longer seek to enlist the zeal of Mr. Tappan in our behalf.

The decisive character of Gov. Buchanan's proceedings in relation to the affairs of government will, under the new constitution, by which we are invested with all the rights and privileges of free men, enable us to be the makers or marers of our own fortune.

The incongruent nature of the elements of society here, must continue to create formidable obstacles to the harmony and good feeling necessary to effect much that is desirable, unless the colonization society will, instead of the erroneous policy by which they have been heretofore governed, that is, of making provision to foster in idleness and thereby encouraging the craftiness and duplicity of such characters as I have before noticed, give us aid to instruct our children and raise the standard of morals in them by pouring in the light of science upon them, and elevating their sentiments and causing them to flow in other channels than those they have been accustomed to.

A good school master with the means of support distinct and entirely separate from missionary or any and all other connections, is what we most of all things need.

The difficulty of procuring the common articles of sustenance, caused by a ruinous war, has had the good effect of increasing the application to farming in a five—yes ten fold proportion.

I have been employed for the last two months in teaching the children, and such a task I never in my life had before—there are about 70 in my school, besides about 30 in others. I undertook it not because I conceived myself fitted for the work, but from motives of piety, until arrangements, which I hope Gov. Buchanan will endeavor to hasten, may provide for us better aid."

NEW ORLEANS, July 29:

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Battle between the Texan Troops and the Indians.—The following highly interesting letter to the editors of this paper, was received yesterday by the steamer Velocipede, from Red River:—*Bee.*

NATCHITOCHES, July 25th, 1839.

Gentlemen: Inclosed you will herewith receive an official report of an engagement which took place on the 15th instant, and a letter from General Rusk, dated the 17th instant, seventy-five miles North West of Nacogdoches, Texas, between a large body of the Cherokees, Caddos and other Indians, and the troops under the command of Brigadier General K. H. Douglass; from which it will be seen the enemy sustained a heavy loss.

Taken from the Red Lander, a newspaper published at San Augustine, Texas, dated July 20th, 1839.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP CARTER, }
July 16, 1839. }

To the Hon. Sydney Jones, Secretary of War:

SIR: On yesterday, the negociation on the part of the commissioners having failed, under your order, the whole force was put in motion towards the encampment of Bowles, on the Neches. Col. Landrum crossed on the west side of the Neches, and marched up the river; the regiment under Colonels Burleson and Rusk moved directly to the camp of Bowles. Upon reaching it, it was found to be abandoned. Their trail was ascertained, and a rapid pursuit made. About six miles above their encampment, in the vicinity of the Delaware village, at the head of a prairie, they were discovered by the spy company, under Captain J. Carter, and a detachment of 25 men, from Captain Todd's company, led by General Rusk. The enemy displayed from the point of a hill—General Rusk motioned to them to come on—they advanced, and fired four or five times, and immediately occupied a thicket and ravine on the left. As we advanced, the lines were immediately formed, and the action became general. The ravine was instantly charged and flanked on the left by Colonel Burleson, and a part of his regiment; the rest of Burleson's regiment were led by Lieutenant Colonel Woodleff. A portion of General Rusk's regiment charged at the same time—and another portion took a position on a point of a hill to the right, and drove a party who attempted to flank us from that quarter. Thus instantly driving the enemy from the ravine and thicket, leaving eighteen dead on the field, that have been found, and carrying off, as usual, their wounded, as was seen by our men.

Our loss was, two killed, one wounded mortally and five slightly; to wit:—D. H. Rodgers, of Capt. Tipp's company; John Crane, of Harrison's company; H. P. Cronson, of same; Hooper, H. M. Smith, and Ball, of Burrellson's command; James Anderson, of Captain Lewis's company; Solomon Albright, of Capt. Nansickle's company, slightly. Col. Landrum was not able, having so much further to march, to participate in the engagement, but has been ordered to join this morning. All behaved so gallantly, that it would be invidious to particularize. The action commenced about a half an hour before sunset, which prevented pursuit. Most of their baggage was captured, 5 kegs of powder, 250 lbs. lead, and many horses, cattle, corn, and other property. By order of

K. H. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier General Commanding T. A.

JAS. S. MAYFIELD, Ade-de-Camp.

A letter from Gen. Rusk, dated 17th instant, has also just reached this place, in which he remarks—"We have had another engagement to day with the Indians, who occupied a very strong position. The contest lasted an hour and a half, when we charged and drove them from their station, in which, however, they sustained considerable loss, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. Bowles was found amongst the dead. Their numbers were very considerable; I think 5 or 600. Our loss was, 2 men killed and upwards of 20 wounded, amongst whom are my brother and Major Augustine, of San Augustine county." We are happy to learn that every precaution has been taken to cut off the retreat of the enemy, and thereby prevent a protracted war. We shall anxiously await further intelligence from that quarter, and will endeavor to keep our readers promptly and correctly advised on this important subject."

P. S.—All the above news is corroborated by persons direct from Nacogdoches, (Texas,) to this place.

An Appointment in Character.—A few weeks since, Stephen Lowell, Esq., (a Whig) was removed from the Post Office in Sangerville, Me., and Jackson Thissel, a noisy Loco Foco, was appointed in his place. His character may be known by the fact that fifty-six individuals of the town have published a card in several papers, requesting that all letters, newspapers, &c., sent to their address by mail, may be directed to *Guilford, Me.*—"the Post Office in Sangerville, say they, having been entrusted by the Government, to an individual whom they deem incompetent to discharge the duties of the same, in a *safe, appropriate* and acceptable manner." Those who know him best do not intend to let him have a chance to play Sub-Treasurer with them.

N. Y. Express.

Loco Foco Honesty:—Hopkins L. Turney, a loco foco member of Congress from Tennessee, and a candidate for re-election, on his first trip to Washington, before he was fully embued with the patent democracy of the day; took for his mileage $552.—On his two subsequent trips, he charged and took $840, nearly $300 more than he found to be his due at first. This is not quite so bad as Benton, who, if we do not mistake; charged his mileage from Missouri, for walking to his boarding house and back, the interval being between the closing of one Congress at 12 o'clock at night on the 4th of March and the meeting of the Senate next morning, in pursuance of the proclamation of the President, for the confirmation of nominations to office. This was doubtless a fair business transaction. This same Mr. Benton once charged mileage from Missouri, by way of New Orleans and New York, to Washington, which some people are foolish or ignorant enough to believe is not the most direct route that might have been taken. He, however, we suppose like Mr. Turney "wanted all he could get."

Baltimore Chronicle.

C. C. Cambreleng.—It is positively announced in the Philadelphia papers that Geo. M. Dallas, our minister to Russia, has obtained leave to return home and is expected in Philadelphia in September, and that Mr. Cambreleng holds a commission which will authorise him to take the place of Mr. Dallas.

It must be allowed that Mr. Van Buren is faithful in repairing the losses which his friends sustain through the neglect of the people. Mr. Cambreleng, however, will make a very sufficient minister to St. Petersburgh, where there is nothing for a minister to do.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

A Woman strangled by her Bonnet strings.—An extremely dissipated, drunken, and disorderly woman of the name of Elizabeth Kenchen, met her death on Wednesday night last in the following manner:

It appears that she went to bed with her bonnet on, but with that restlessness which intoxication often creates, she fell out of bed; and her bonnet becoming fastened between the bedstead or bedpost and the wall, she was so drunk as to be unable to loose the strings, and was in consequence strangled.

Pennsylvanian.

Parallel of the Sexes.—The North American says, there is an admirable partition of qualities between the sexes, which the author of our being has distributed to each, with a wisdom that challenges our unbounded admiration.

Man is strong—Woman is beautiful.
Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming.
Man is great in action—Woman in suffering.
Man shines abroad—Woman at home.
Man talks to convince—Woman to persuade and please.
Man has a rugged heart—Woman a soft and tender one.
Man prevents misery—Woman relieves it.
Man has science—Woman taste.
Man has judgment—Woman sensibility.
Man is a being of justice—Woman an angel of mercy.

Appalling.—At a Temperance meeting held recently in Hartford, Ct., the following astonishing statement was made:

Dr. Haws remarked, that in addition to the numerous premature deaths occasioned indirectly by the traffic in intoxicating drinks, the citizens had been called, within the last 10 years, to follow to the grave, no less than ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX PERSONS, who died of DELIRIUM TREMENS, all clear and decided cases; nearly fifteen annually.

It was proved satisfactorily that the town of Hartford is subject to a tax of not less than ten thousand dollars per annum to support about one hundred venders of intoxicating drinks.

The statistics of Philadelphia would undoubtedly present as dark a picture, and the picture should be held up that every citizen may see it. We should be obliged to any one who will send us *accurate* statistics of grog drinking in this city.—*N. American.*

An inmate of the county poor-house by the name of Bartow has become suddenly rich by the decision of the Court of Chancery, giving him a title to some of the best property on Main street, lying between the Mansion House and the Little Buffalo Creek. Another instance of Fortune's vagaries is the fact that an indigent young man, journeyman cabinet-maker, who died three years ago, was buried at the expense of a distant relative in this city. A letter has been received within a day or two, inquiring whether he left a will, as a recent legacy has left him, or his heirs, a fortune of $100,000.

Buffalo Republican.

Captain Marryat.—The jokes, the stories, lies, truths, romances, sense and nonsense of the Captain's new book, take. Abuse the Yankees, and they will growl and cry. Praise them, and they are so certain they deserve it, that they will not give a straw to hear it. The better way hereafter to treat all English tourists will be to stuff them with as many stories as they can digest. We once heard *an American* in Europe boast of having killed ten men in duels, and of having been blown up thrice, which his hearers were quite disposed to believe.—*N. Y. Express.*

Comfortable.—We learn from the Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette that Mr. Miller, who has announced in his book, which has attracted considerable attention, and produced some uneasiness, that the world was to come to an end in 1843, has since discovered a mistake in his calculation of 100 years. He now thinks he is 100 years too early.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

HERALD OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, August 3, 1839.

News has been received to-day from Tampa Bay that Col. Harney was attacked at his post at Coleosahatchie early on the morning of the 23d ult. Of his command of 28 men 13 and the 2 settlers were killed, and the Colonel with the remainder escaped. This is the most treacherous act committed by the Indians since the war. Col. H. confiding in their good faith, and supposing himself a favorite with them, ventured to go to a post nearly 200 miles from any other with only a guard of 28 men. The inhuman attempt to massacre this little party by Indians who were daily coming in and going out in a friendly manner, is definitive of their hostile determination, and proves that all we have said since Macomb's order was published is correct.

OFFICE OF THE NEWS, ST. AUGUSTINE, August 3.

THE WAR RENEWED.

The following treacherous account of the surprise of Col. Harney's command, reached here this morning by express. Col. Gates, commanding East of St. John's, has transmitted orders for immediate defence of the posts South.

ASS'T. ADJ'T. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Army of the South.

Fort Brook, (E. F.) July 29, 1839.

SIR: It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lt. Col. Harney's detachment by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d inst. on the Coleosahatchie river, where they had gone in accordance with the Treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of about 28 men, armed with Colt's Rifle; they were encamped on the river, but unprotected by defences of any kind, and it is said without sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before the dawn of day, and before reveille, and it is supposed that 13 of the men were killed, among whom were Major Dallam, and Mr. Morgan, settlers. The remainder with Col. Harney escaped; several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise.

The Commanding General therefore directs, that you instantly take measures to place the defences at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack, should one be made. No portion of your command will, in future, be suffered to leave the garrison, except under a strong escort. The Detachment at Fort Maitland, will be immediately withdrawn.

Should Fort Mellon prove unhealthy, and the Surgeon recommend its abandonment, you are authorised to transfer the garrison, and reinforce some of the neighboring posts. I am sir.

GEO. H. GRIFFIN, Asst. Adjt. General.

Lieut. W. E. HANSON, Comr. of Fort Mellon.

TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS—*A Great Slaughter.*—The St. Louis *Republican*, states, on the authority of a letter from Fort Snelling, dated July 10th, that a most unhappy state of affairs exists between the Sioux and Chippeways, and, that the latter have been slaughtered in great numbers. The following is an extract of the letter:

"The Sioux and Chippeways have had a brush at two different points on the St. Croix, and again about thirty miles above the Falls of St. Anthony. The Chippeways, just before leaving the Pillagers, I believe, had killed, at Lake Calhoun, a Sioux Brave, an hour or two after sunrise. The news having spread like wild-fire, the Siouxs, about two hundred strong left the Falls. Hale-in-he-lap, a Chippeway Chief, had pushed on with his party, and was not overtaken. The Siouxs who left the Falls, came across a party of the Rum River Band, attacked them about sun-rise the next morning, and killed one hundred and thirty-three men, women, and children. This was above the Falls. Big Thunder, a Sioux Chief, crossed the country in pursuit of the Strong Ground Band of Chippeway, and overtook and fought them at St. Croix. Big Thunder told the Siouxs not to fire where the whites were, (Messrs. Aitkins and McLoud's party) and as the Chippewrys huddled round the whites, many of them thus escaped. Nothwithstanding, the Siouxs killed thirty-six men of the Chippeway party, and some women and children. The country is in great excitement, and will continue so for some time. There will, no doubt, be a general engagement between the Siouxs and Chippeways before many months more. Hale-in-the-day is a chief not to be trifled with, and the Siouxs are consolidating under Bad Hail, a first rate warrior, who has been to Washington.

A reward of *one thousand dollars* is offered by P. B. Starke and S. F. Butterworth, of Columbus, Miss., for the arrest of Thomas Dwight, who was in their employ, and absconded, taking with him funds to the amount of $15,000 belonging to them. He is a native of Connecticut, a coachmaker by trade, about 40 years old, five and a half feet high, weighs 130 pounds—has sandy hair and short red whiskers.

A correspondent of the New York Gazette relates the following anecdote of Washington:

One Reuben Ronzy of Virginia, owed the General about one thousand pounds. While President of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money—judgment was obtained, and an execution issued against Mr. R., who was taken to jail. He had considerable landed estate, but this kind of property could not, at that time, be sold in Virginia, unless with the discretion of the person. He had a large family, and for the sake of his children, preferred lying in prison to selling his land. A friend hinted to him that probably General Washington did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so, and the very next mail from Philadelphia after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a *severe reprimand* to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor Ronzy was consequently restored to his family, who never laid down their heads at night without first presenting prayers to heaven for their beloved Washington. Providence smiled upon the labors of the grateful family, and in a few years he enjoyed the *exquisite pleasure* of being able to lay the money with interest at the feet of Washington. That truly great man reminded him that the debt was cancelled. Ronzy replied that the debt of his family to the father of his country and the preserver of their parent, could never be discharged; and the General, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money, only to divide it among Ronzy's children, which he did immediately.

Boots and Shoes sewed with Brass Wire.—A patent has been secured in France for sewing boots and shoes with brass wire. It is said that they do not admit moisture nor dust, nor do they rip when sewed in this manner. The sewing is done with as much ease as with a wax thread, nor is it more expensive.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

TREASURY NOTES.

Our quotations the past week indicated that Treasury Notes bearing 6 per cent. interest, were sold under the par of Bank Notes, without interest. It is not decorous for a Government thus issuing as currency an irredeemable paper under the par of redeemable Bank paper, to decry Bank Corporations or Privileges.

There have been three Acts for the issue of Treasury Notes,—authorizing issues to the amount of 30,000,000 dollars. Of this amount Mr. Woodbury has issued $19,196,191 68 cts. There are now of Notes outstanding, that is invested—in Bank, or in circulation, $5,160,430 34 cts. As long as Mr. Woodbury manufactures paper money at this rate, the Globe should never denounce the redeemable manufacturers of paper money. We should like to hear the Evening Post explain to us the Constitutional difference between authorizing Mr. Biddle or Mr. Woodbury to sign Notes for the Government.

The Treasury Notes which have been sold under par, have probably been bought to pay duties at the Custom House. We should like to know on what conditions Mr. Jesse Hoyt receives these Notes, or what he does with them when received. It is palpable by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury that these Notes have not been returned to his department. Is it a fact that Mr. Hoyt deposits them in Bank, and then that the Secretary of the Treasury draws upon *his* account, so that thus the Secretary takes the benefit of "the Credit System" twice or thrice, while the Globe is denouncing every Merchant who practices upon it once? Again we should like to know whose loss it is, when the Treasury Notes sell under par? We presume the United States loses.

It is stated that the Banks which have received Treasury Notes as hypothecations, have conditionally agreed to hold on to them till October. This conditional hypothecation is made so as to give a good account to Congress, as the quarterly accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury are made up to the 30th of September, the end of the fiscal year of the country. The condition of the Money Market is now defeating this attempt to throw dust into the eyes of Congress.

The Federal Government, it thus appears, lives on credit. The Secretary of the Treasury, though the Globe so often denounces Wall street, its Bankers and Brokers, is the greatest operator in it. It even hypothecates its own notes to raise Bank notes. Thus we have the spectacle of a Secretary of the Treasury pledging the credit of the Federal Government,—on interest,—to borrow the credit created by a State Government, *not* bearing interest. We should like to see the Evening Post, or some other oracle of the Party, reconciling this inconsistency of profession and practice.

The Administration, which is now begging in Wall street, upon its hypothecated Treasury notes, and which is now turned into the street to be *shaved*, to use a Wall street phrase, continues all the while denouncing the Banks, and prating of a *Treasury* independent of the Banks!

We do not proclaim these facts respecting the condition of the Federal Government Treasury, with any satisfaction, for as American citizens we bear the common shame,—but it is a fact, that the Administration which denounces credit, lives and breathes on credit:—and it is also a fact, that now, if it were not for the Banks which this Administration denounces, the Treasury Department would break in twenty-four hours. The moment, indeed, Mr. Woodbury abandons in his practice the "credit system," the Finances of his whole Department would tumble to the ground.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6.

The money market is "tight," and "tighter," and I trust the "tightest" it will be for some time to come. Two per cent. a month was talked of yesterday, and in some instances got. It is stated that the Bank of America has sent into market some of the hypothecated Treasury notes on which Mr. Woodbury has been raising money. The last Treasury note statement of the Secretary indicates that he has been hypothecating these notes to a large amount. I should like to know what the Collector of New York does with them, when he receives them for duties. I should also like to know who pockets the loss when they are sold under the par of bank notes! Are they kept floating in a circle? Are they deposited as money in bank, loaned out to pay duties, and then deposited, and re-deposited again? If I mistake not Congress will have here another *snarl* to unravel.

Two packet ships arrived last night, and both saw and spoke with the steamships. The British Queen appeared (24 hours out) to be about 13 miles in the rear of the Great Western, and they were about 25 miles apart—the G. W. being more to the southward than the B. Q. If so, the B. Q. is pulling up; for, when she left, she was 30 miles behind the G. W.

Eloquence.—A Mississippi paper gives the following pathetic commencement of a speech of one of their lawyers some years since, on the trial of a negro for the murder of another named Daniel, whom he buried on the hill-side in such haste as to leave one of his feet uncovered, which led to the detection of the crime:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: Daniel is no more! no more shall Daniel pluck the snowy cotton ball, or plough the straight furrow! No more shall he enliven the negro quarter on Saturday nights with the recital of coon hunts, or sing 'jaw bone' at the corn shucking. No, gentlemen, he lies buried on the hill-side, with one foot out and one foot pointing to the arched vault of heaven!"

"O dear!" blubbered an urchin who had just been suffering from an application of the birch. "O my! they tell me about 40 rods making a furlong, but I can tell them a bigger story than that. Let 'em get such a plaguy licken as I've had, and they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

Silk Growing.—Mr. Rapp's German Colony at Economy on the Ohio, is prosecuting the Silk business with signal success: vesting velvets, sewing silks, and plain silks of various kinds are made, as report goes, equal to any imported.

AUGUSTA, (GA.) August 8.

A mixed lot of 159 bales cotton, belonging to the estate of A. Muncrief, late of Warren county, was sold at public auction in this city on Tuesday last, at eleven and one-sixteenth cents per lb.

On the same day was also sold at public outcry at the lower market, a lot of 1000 Morus Multicaulis trees of the present year's growth, to be delivered in the fall. They brought sixty-two and a half cents a tree, and was, we understand, a bona fide sale. If any one wants more, at the same price, we'll tell them where they can get as many as they wish.

New Cotton.—The first bale of Cotton of the new crop, weighing 383 lbs. reached this city yesterday afternoon, from the Burke plantation of the Rev. Juriah Harris, and was stored (unsold) in the warehouse of Messrs. D'Antignac & Hill. We were shown a sample—the color and staple is very good—ginning bad.

This is early for the new crop to reach market. Last year, the first bale was received from the plantation of the above named gentleman on the 18th August, and in 1837, on the 24th of the same month, from the plantation of Turner Clanton, Esq.

Constitutionalist.

"The POSTMASTER GENERAL having been called to his paternal mansion by the dangerous illness of his father, all his powers and duties devolve, during his absence, upon S. R. HOBBIE, Esq. his First Assistant."—*Globe, of Wednesday Evening.*

No one certainly will be found to object to an absence of any officer of the Government from the discharge of his public duties, of which filial duty and natural affection are the justifiable motives. Far be it from us, therefore, to find fault with it when we notice the fact that, of all the chief Executive officers, the Secretary of the Treasury *alone* now remains at the Seat of Government.

The avowed reason for the late removal of Treasurer CAMPBELL from office was, that his health having been such as to disable him from constant personal attendance, the duties of his office were, in his absence, occasionally performed by his Chief Clerk. At this moment, besides the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES himself, the following high officers of the Government are absent from the city, and will continue absent for some weeks, viz:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE;
THE SECRETARY OF WAR;
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY;
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL;
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

We notice this fact only to show how very easy a thing it is to find a *pretext* for doing a thing when the thing itself is determined upon. We defy the nicest casuist to show any reason why an action should be considered culpable in Treasurer CAMPBELL, which is not culpable, we agree, but perfectly innocent, in those public officers who stand in a nearer relation to the President than the Treasurer of the U. States.

National Intelligencer.

The Government removed to Saratoga Springs.—The President and the Secretary of State left Albany yesterday for Saratoga Springs. The Secretary at War leaves today to go up the river. This is the Government Locomotive,—but *the* Government Loco Foco is at Washington, in the hands of the P. M. G. and the Secretary of the Treasury, who guard the great seal.

It is stated that Mr. Van Buren, with a *cortege*, is going to visit the Boundary *question via* the *direct* route of Vermont and New Hampshire,—but of this *quere*, for that is a little too palpable. *N. B.* Mr. Grundy, Attorney General, is electioneering in Tennessee.—*N. Y. Express.*

MRS. CLINTON AND MR. VAN BUREN.

A correspondent of the Times, at Saratoga Springs, gives the following account of a severe rebuke Mr. Van Buren received on his arrival, from the widow of the late Governor Clinton.

Having been fairly installed, he began to play the courtier. After graciously giving audience to some expectants, he saw at a short distance in the large public saloon, the widow of the late Governor Clinton. Instantly leaving his company he rushed through the crowd with *impressment* to offer his hand. The lady drew herself up to one of her firmest and loftiest attitudes, and bent upon the weazel courtier a countenance of disdain and contempt rejected the proffered hand, and turned with indignation as if from pollution itself, from the man who had reviled and persecuted her husband during his life. This indignant rebuke and "cut direct" did not change the smile on his imperturbable countenance. He has not soul enough to feel it. The lady was heard to say as she left the room, "I—I speak to the —— who persecuted my husband to the day of his death!!"

Correspondence of the New York Express.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 4.

You asked me to write. Write! There is no room to breathe, much less to write. Things, however, here are as usual at this season of the year. I send you the review of the market.

Very Rich Belles worth $100.000 have 1000 lovers.
Rich Belles worth $20.000, 200 lovers.
Belles worth a house and home, a few stray lovers.
Pretty Girls. A lover here and there.
Girls not Pretty. The Market is tight. Better stay at home. Board lost. Travelling expenses for nothing. Crowded rooms. Hard chance to breathe fairly.

Captain Marryatt gravely and soberly asserts, in his Diary, that "the majority of the editors of newspapers in America are constantly practising with the pistol!" If he had said *scissors*, instead of *pistol*, he would not have been so far from hitting the nail on the head.—*Boston Trans.*

The N. C. Sentinel states a case in which a lady obstinately refused to see her lover for several days and at length set a big dog on him. That lady and that gentleman were certainly congenial souls—the one was *obstinate* and the other *dogged*.

Louisville Journal.

A Man with six Wives.—One Henry Sampson has gone to jail in Buffalo, for having no less than six wives—two of them located in that city, two in Rochester, one in Utica, and another somewhere in Ohio.

Mr. Eli Buck advertises in the Schoharie Advocate a caution against one *David Sandy*, who has run away with *three of his daughters.*

AMOS KENDALL AND "REFORM."

When Gen. Jackson came into power, he appointed Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor. One of this worthy's first official acts was to make a publication, from which the following is an extract.

"Upon entering the office, on Monday last, one of the first objects which struck my eye, was a pile of newspapers on my table. Among them I counted sixteen different papers, all of which I was told, were subscribed for by the Fourth Auditor, and paid for out of the Treasury."

"Vain I am, proud I am, that the President has given me an opportunity to aid him in proving that reform is not an empty sound."

What does Amos do, at sight of these sixteen engines of corruption? He instantly sends each of them back whence it came, accompanied by the following expression of virtuous indignation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT——
Fourth Auditor's Office, March 24.

"Sir—Not believing that I am authorized to charge the government with subscriptions to newspapers, and other publications which are not useful to me in the discharge of my official duties; and not perceiving that I can derive any assistance from your Journal in settling the accounts of the United States' Navy, I have to request that you will discontinue sending it to this office.

AMOS KENDALL."

This patriotic achievement was performed by Amos in March, 1829. We now find, in the accounts of the expenses of the Post Office for 1838, the following item.

"For newspapers	$387 00"

Oh Amos!

The other offices, too, appear to be pretty well supplied.

In the Treasury Department, "Newspapers	$997 63"
In the War Department, "For Newspapers	$884 08"
In the Navy Department, "Paid for Newspapers	$450 70
" " Turf Register	30 00"

The Turf Register must be of great "assistance in the discharge of official duties."

The Government vs. Post Offices.—The Postmasters in Simpson County, Miss., recently informed Amos Kendall, that at two offices in that County, there were received *four* Whig papers to *one* Loco Foco paper, and that they were injurious to the cause. Mr. Kendall forthwith issues his orders to *discontinue* these offices! The Vicksburg Whig thus speaks of the outrage:—

"We call upon the entire press of whatever party to denounce this high handed outrage, for glaring as is the wrong committed upon the people of Simpson county it is not less a wrong to the press. We regard it as a daring attempt by the government to break down that palladium of liberty and a free constitution. We regard it as a direct attack upon the *liberty* of the press, and as such we call upon every independent conductor of the press to frown it down, to meet it at the threshold and crush it in the bud. Tyranny has always been the enemy of free discussion and the general diffusion of knowledge, and the present powers that be know full well the power and influence of the press, they *know and fear it*, they know that the people are honest and that when well informed they will do right, and hence it is they would muzzle the independent press of this country; they know that their doom is sealed if the villany and corruption carried on by the administration is fully and fairly exposed, and hence it is that the dissemination of the *truth* is to be prevented by destroying mail facilities. What say the high souled citizens of Simpson to this infringement of their rights! —what say the people of Mississippi generally!"

The Chinch Bug.—A letter from Fairfield District, dated the 4th inst., gives the following account of this new and formidable enemy of our grain crop.

"The Chinch Bug has done serious injury to the provision crops in various parts of the up country, but they are not general in their attacks—some crops in the same neighborhood suffering severely, while others remain uninjured, and some entire neighborhoods suffering but little. It is not to be concealed, however, that they are (comparatively) a new and formidable enemy to the farmer in nearly every section of the State. They exist in the lower country, but as yet not in numbers sufficient to do any material injury. They collect in *shoals* upon the stalks of small grain and corn exhausting the juices, injure and at last destroy the plant. Drought is highly favorable to their propagation and growth, while the plant is of course less able, at such time, to resist their attacks."

An Outrage.—The Miltonian says,—"We have just learned that a few evenings since, a mischievous bull entered the Multicaulis fields of Messrs. Hunter & Masser, near Sunbury, and used up about 600 dollars worth of trees. We presume he will soon begin to reel off the silk."

Morus Multicaulis good for every thing.—Experiments have proved that the leaves of the morus multicaulis make good greens, excellent provender for cattle, and first rate hyson tea. So intimates a Georgia paper.

Van Buren consistency in Georgia.—"Savannah requires *more* Banking capital than she possesses," quoth the V. B. Georgian. There is Banking capital enough in the country, and thrice more than enough but the difficulty is in using it, as when we had not two thirds as much,—and with a better currency than we now have,—as before the the days of experiment and humbug.

Express.

Fanny and other Poems.—Harper & Brothers, have been fortunate enough to acquire the copyright of Mr. Halleck's "Fanny," and they have published it with several other poems of his, the whole making quite a pretty volume. Thousands and thousands have heard of "Fanny" but never seen it; its praises have been rife in the land for years, but copies have been as scarce as honest sub-treasurers. The reading public will therefore, we presume give it a cordial welcome on its re-appearance.

N. Y. Times.

Divorces.—We observed advertised in our columns on Monday, says the Providence Journal, five petitions for divorce, all by the gentler sex. We think, for a small State, this is quite as bad as could be desired. —There seems a strange disposition of late to escape the matrimonial halter.

Taking it Coolly.—A Boston paper tells a story of a man who had been swigging until he got essentially drunk, and when returning home, he took the canal instead of the turnpike, and waded three miles before he discovered his mistake.

"Please Exchange," as the printer said when he offered his heart to a beautiful girl.

The Loaves and Fishes.—Two of the three gentlemen who have edited the Fayetteville Administration paper within the last three years, have been rewarded by appointments to office. It is not more than two years, we think, since Mr. Strange, a former editor, received a situation in the mint at Charlotte, and now Mr. Holmes, its present editor, who has only been engaged in whitewashing Mr. Van Buren and his acts about three months, has been appointed by the President, United States Attorney for the District of North Carolina. John A. Cameron, too, was called from the same chair, to administer the laws in West Florida, about ten years ago—Gen. Jackson having made him judge of West Florida. These appointments speak louder than words the policy by which this Administration seeks to sustain itself, and yet it *sought* the support of the people, that it *might put a stop to the corrupting practices of the Executive rewarding partisan services.*

Nor does the Administration stop here. It absolutely makes vacancies to reward such of its partisans as have been discarded by the people, because they have discarded them. Witness the late dismissal of the Treasurer, Mr. Campbell, and the appointment of his locofoco successor, Mr. Selden. And we doubt not that C. C. Cambreleng, who has just been rebuked by the PEOPLE for his political sins, will ere long be rewarded by the President with some foreign mission.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

THE ELECTION.

The election took place in this Congressional District on Friday last, and resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum, by a majority of 306 votes over Col. Long.

In the result of this election, we must confess, we have been disappointed—sadly disappointed. We believed, as firmly as we ever believed any thing in our lives, that Col. Long would be elected with ease; and so did our friends. But it has turned out differently.—"We have met the enemy and we are theirs."—Though we are badly beaten this time, we will not despair.—Freemen, arouse! buckle on your armour and prepare for another contest.

Halifax Advocate.

We regret to learn, that on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at Dawson's Cross Roads, Mr. Samuel Whitehead, stabbed Mr. Edward I. King, which caused King's death in a very short time. Mr. Whitehead had not been taken.—*Halifax Advocate.*

The last Tarborough Free Press contains an account of a man's having been stabbed, and of another individual's having been accidentally shot. One of the occurrences took place on the day preceding, and the other on the day of the election in that District.

Fatal Affray.—A few moments before the close of the election, at Camden Court House an unfortunate affair took place which resulted in the death of Mr. Abner G. Sawyer of that county. Mr. Charles Davis and other young men from this place had, during the afternoon some little interruptions with Mr. Sawyer about the hire of a cart to carry them to the boat where they landed on their trip to the Court House: when not being able to make the change to pay the charge for taking them there, Mr. Davis threw Mr. Sawyer upon the ground and Mr. James D. Gregory stabbed him fatally. The quarrel originated about the cart and just before the close of the polls, and had nothing to do with the elections. It began with Davis and was finished by Gregory. Dr. Perkins, who saw Mr. Sawyer tells us that he received three wounds, the one which passed near the shoulder blade and reaching the nerves of the neck proved fatal. He lived about 2 hours. The parties engaged in the affair were all intoxicated and Mr. Sawyer met his death very suddenly and unexpectedly. The greatest excitement prevailed when Dr. Perkins left the Court House yard.

We give the above statement, which we received from one who was present, to show that it did not originate about the elections. Mr. Davis, who made the first attack upon Mr. Sawyer, was a violent administration man, and Mr. Gregory belonged to the other party. We are thus particular that the affair may be properly understood. We deeply regret this unfortunate occurrence.

Elizabeth City Phœnix.

Election Incident in North Carolina.—It is currently reported, that at Upper Broad Creek district, in Beaufort county, a poor, hard-working yeoman, having a large family of children to provide for, was offered $50, and subsequently $100, to give his casting vote for Dr. Hall—there being a tie in that box, 84 for Stanly, 84 for Hall; but the principles of this patriotic man, were not to be purchased. To his everlasting honor be it spoken, he refused the proffered bribe, and cast his vote for Stanly, (W.)

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

Henry Clay.—The New York Times says:—If the public press may be supposed to reflect the sentiments of the people, nothing can be more certain than that indications in every quarter point to Mr. Clay, as the man upon whom are centred the favorable regards of the vast majority of the opponents of the administration throughout the Union. All our information, derived through other sources, all that we learn by letters or conversations with intelligent and impartial friends—men who are ready to sacrifice personal preferences and predilections for the cause—confirm the impression which is derived from the tone of the majority of opposition papers. As far as this state is concerned, there can be no doubt that Mr. Clay has been, and is steadily advancing in popular favor. The more he is known, the more are his splendid talents as a statesman—his sincere and comprehensive patriotism—and his generous and chivalric character acknowledged and appreciated.

Shun Idleness.—A shilling a day is better than nothing. The very act of being at work will procure employ, by and by, at a fair rate. Men avoid him who is always strolling about the streets; he is judged unfit for any thing, and may die for want of employ.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: If you think it worth while, you may publish an Errata for Church and State. At the end of the 3d paragraph read "in comparison with," instead of "for compassion, &c." About the middle of the 5th paragraph, instead of "our minister," read "*one* minister." Again, near the close of the 3d paragraph, instead of "if you are obliged to contemplate," &c., if you *were*, &c.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Remarks of the Sup't of the P——n S. School, on the Death of W. R. E., a Scholar. (Reduced to what they are AT, by one who was present.)

A youthful gem within this room I've seen,
With face as fair as was the setting sun;
His pleasant countenance and noble mein
Bespoke him lavish nature's beauteous son.
A healthy form, with bright and sparkling e'en,
I thought not that his race was nearly run.
But he, who yesterday sat by thy side,
Smiling benignly on his mates around,
Is now no more; for he hath stem'd death's tide,
Yonder he sat, but there no more he's found,
The stream of Jordan doth his soul divide
From his frail body now beneath the ground.
Now, Scholars, you are all as young as he,
You see that youth protects not from the grave,
Ere we next meet, some one whom I now see
May be where God in mercy will not save.
Then oh, a warning take and ready be
To meet the Lord, beyond life's stormy wave.

CLUTHA.

Fayetteville, August 8, 1839.

Multicaulis Trees.—At Summit Bridge, Del. growers have been offered 40 cents. At Norristown the same has been offered and refused for trees two feet high and upwards, as they may grow. Near Petersburg, Va. two contracts have been made for buds at 1 and 1¼ cent each, and some smaller contracts at 2 cents. Some persons there have sold their trees at 50 cents each, and 30 has been refused for entire lots. In Baltimore, large sales have been made at 35 cents, cash before delivery, and much higher prices have been offered in property. A gentleman in Virginia, who invested $2400 in trees the present spring, has sold the produce of that sum for $17,000, after allowing one-fourth for cultivation. Another has been offered $10,000 cash for the product of 11,175 roots. At Norfolk, 50 cents was paid last week for a lot of fine trees, and it would perhaps be impossible to purchase any more there at less than that. At Swedesborough, N. J. the same price has been given within a few days. In various places round this city, we know of sales at much higher prices, but for the present decline particulars. We know of 25 cents cash now, having been offered and refused for 50,000 trees of fair average growth, taking all on the ground.

We are authorized to sell four brick houses in this city, in an excellent neighborhood, and paying six per cent. interest clear of taxes, in exchange for trees of good fair size at the market price. We may add to the above, that we do not know of a single lot of trees, except very small ones, having been sold since our last number at less than 25 cents.—*Silk Grower.*

An Informer of the right kind.—The [illegible] Atlas says:—"Mrs Mary Dyer, a poor woman, who has the misfortune to be connected with a drunken husband, entered a complaint against Thomas Fitzpatrick, for selling liquor without a license, on two different occasions. The complainant stated that she had called upon Mr. Fitzpatrick, and begged him not to sell liquor to her husband; but finding that her entreaties had no effect, she determined to prosecute the mercenary and unfeeling man to the extent of the law. The evidence against him was conclusive, and he was fined $20 and costs, and appealed."

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Q. What has become of all the gold?

A. Gone up the Mississippi to fulfil the prophecy of the great Merlin of Missouri,—where it is used to buy up United States Bank notes at four per cent. premium, for remittances to New York.

Norfolk Herald.

A Pertinent Question.—The Methuen Gazette propounds the following mathematical question: "If a man is too poor to pay for a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?" An answer is requested.

A Good Hit at Somebody.—The Bunker Hill Aurora says:—"We admire to have a man too busy to look at his bill—it shows that he means to pay it as soon as he gets time."

Factory Girls.—The Newburyport Herald says—"Nine hundred and seventy-eight of the factory girls in Lowell have deposited in the Savings' Bank in that city $100,000. The amount would be much larger, but no interest is allowed on more than five hundred dollars, so that, when they reach this sum, they invest elsewhere. Many of them prefer to make their deposites in institutions which are nearer the residence of their parents."

A warning to Bucks.—The Eastern Argus of Monday chronicles the following awkward accident, which happened in that city:

"A man in one of our churches yesterday had on a new pair of pants so tight that he could'nt sit down. And this was'nt the worst of it—as he was going home, one of the straps broke suddenly, and with a shock which upset him into the gutter, to the great horror of the bystanders, who had to cut his other strap before they could make him stand erect."

LEGGETT.

The Evening Post states that the following lines were written by William Leggett, a few days before his death:

——Why, what is death, but life
In other forms of being? Life without
The coarser attributes of man, the dull
And momently decaying frame which holds
The etherial spirit in, and binds it down
To brotherhood with brutes? There's no such thing
As death: what's called so is but the beginning
Of new existence, a fresh segment in
The eternal round of change.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1839.

THE ELECTION.—Most of our readers have probably learned that our election has resulted in the complete prostration of the Van Buren party in this District. Mr. Deberry is not only re-elected, but re-elected by AN INCREASED MAJORITY. The following are the returns, as compared with the election of 1837:—

	1839.		1837.	
	Deberry.	*Morris.*	*Deberry.*	*Bethune.*
Cumberland,	426	918	300	868
Robeson,	420	435	342	545
Richmond,	612	124	529	140
Anson,	955	518	1020	220
Moore,	364	535	231	562
Montgomery,	900	200	901	130
	3677	2730	3323	2465
	2730		2465	
Maj.	947		858	

The vote of Montgomery is not fully ascertained. A letter from Wadesborough informs us that the vote is *about* 900 to 200.

This result is most glorious. It has come upon the Van Buren men like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. Many of them not only supposed that they would give Mr. Deberry a close race; but some even calculated with the utmost confidence on beating him. They brought out Mr. Morris, who resided in the largest county in the District; who had for years served that county in the Legislature; and who was a popular preacher of the most numerous religious denomination in the District. They resorted to every species of deception, secretly and openly, to misrepresent Mr. Deberry's course. They charged him at one time with being identified with Mr. Clay, and at another with fearing to avow himself in favor of Mr. Clay. He did not hesitate at all times, to avow his preference for that distinguished candidate for the Presidency. They charged him with supporting the extravagance of the administration, and circulated hundreds and perhaps thousands of a dastardly production signed "A Freeman," which pretended to give chapter and verse to prove this charge. The leaders bragged and betted, to give the rank and file confidence. But all would not do. The majority for Mr. Deberry, instead of being reduced from 858, is increased about 100. We congratulate our friends in the District, on the manly struggle they have maintained for principle; and think we are justified in claiming for them the honor of being the STRONGEST WHIG DISTRICT IN THE STATE. Long may they continue to merit the distinction!

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Rayner.	Sawyer.
Pasquotank,	629	202
Camden,	475	134
Currituck,	114	552
Perquimons,	212	

Rayner's majority, so far, 542, with three counties to be heard from, viz: Hertford, Chowan and Gates; the two first Whig counties. His majority will be increased.

The Whigs, not in our own State only, but throughout the Union, have reason to rejoice over the success of so talented and unwavering an advocate of their principles, as Mr. Rayner. North Carolina hails him as a worthy compeer of her most distinguished sons.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Bynum.	Long.
Halifax,	422	607
Northampton,	121 maj.	
Bertie,	99 "	
Martin,	271 "	
	913	607
	607	
Bynum's maj.	306	

Fourth District.—Charles Shepard, elected as a Whig, but suddenly converted to the support of the Sub-Treasury, has again succeeded by a considerable majority. The Whigs were not able to array their whole party against him, while the Locofocos rallied unanimously to his support. The following is the vote, as far as received:

	Biddle.	Shepard.
Craven,	618	567
Jones,	235	124
Wayne,	151	721
Johnston,	344	605
Carteret,		
Lenoir,		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Hawkins, (Ad.)	Hilliard, (Ad.)
Franklin,	357	470
Nash,	226	529
Warren,	534	61
Granville,	308	561
	1625	1621
	1621	
Hawkins' maj.	4	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Haywood.	Montgomery
Wake,	980	904
Orange,		170
Person,		269
		1343
		980
		363

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Shepperd.	Hill.
Guilford,	1694 maj.	

We have no other returns from this District; but a report, unsupported by any returns, reached Raleigh on Monday, by an endorsement on a way-bill, that Hill had beaten Shepperd 47 votes. It will require more particular accounts to convince us that Shepperd's majority in Guilford has been overcome.

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Henderson.	Fisher.
Chatham,	812	590
Randolph,	855	668

We are without accurate returns from Davidson, Davie and Rowan; but it is ascertained that Fisher has been elected by 180 majority. This will doubtless be claimed as a victory by the Van Burenites, notwithstanding Fisher declared himself opposed to Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury, and notwithstanding at least three-fourths of the people of the District are Whigs. We cannot claim Mr. Fisher, though we have never denounced him, for, candidly, we have never been able to ascertain what side he belongs to. We are obliged, therefore, until better informed, to set him down as *Doubtful*.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Lewis Williams is re-elected by a majority of about 300 votes over Roderick Murchison, V. B.

From Conner's District, we have only heard from the town of Concord, where Edny (Whig) had 160 majority. Conner doubtless elected.

MEMBERS ELECTED, SO FAR.

Present Congress.	*Last Congress.*
Edward Stanly.	Edward Stanly.
M. T. Hawkins.	M. T. Hawkins.
Charles Shepard.	Charles Shepard.
Jesse A. Bynum.	Jesse A. Bynum.
Edmund Deberry.	Edmund Deberry.
Jas. J. McKay.	Jas. J. McKay.
Wm. Montgomery.	Wm. Montgomery.
Lewis Williams.	Lewis Williams.
Kenneth Rayner.	Samuel T. Sawyer.
Charles Fisher.	Abraham Rencher.
James Graham.	James Graham.

Only two Districts, Messrs. Conner and Shepperd's, to be heard from. Five Whigs, (Messrs. Stanly, Deberry, Williams, Rayner, and Graham;) five Vans, (Messrs. Hawkins, Shepard, Bynum, McKay and Montgomery,) and one doubtful, (Mr. Fisher,) elected, so far. The new members are Messrs. Rayner and Fisher.

VOTE ON SCHOOL LAW.

	For.	Against.
Edgecombe,	165	1075
Pitt,	597	370
Beaufort,	1042	50
Wayne,	352	374
Franklin,	683	60
Chatham,	872	402
Randolph,	847	512
Craven,	854	129
Richmond,	558	73
Robeson,	107 majority.	
New Hanover,	469	39
Onslow,	341	92

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	1839.		1837.	
	Deberry.	*Morris.*	*Deberry.*	*Bethune.*
Fayetteville,	216	328	194	259
Averasborough,	40	64	57	72
A. Munroe's,	26	48	5	60
Flea Hill,	19	50	5	49
Murchison's,	15	34	8	19
Christian's,	10	77	3	86
Barbecue,	26	61	3	106
John Munroe's,	7	52	3	40
Blue's,	26	38	11	38
Johnson's,	15	65	6	57
Col. Smith's,	7	42	0	49
Newberry's,	19	59	5	33
	426	918	300	868
		426		300
		492		568

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Deberry.	Morris.
Lumberton,	59	206
White House,	10	48
Sterlings Mills,	19	31
St. Pauls,	50	73
Alfords,	123	06
McPhaul's Mills,	85	62
Red Banks,	74	09
	420	435

If some friend in the different counties of this District will send us a full account of the vote at the several precincts, we will publish it for general information.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—In the Lower Regiment of Richmond County, including Laurel Hill, Stewartsville, and Williamson's, the Van Buren vote amounted to only 21, of whom we learn several came from the upper end of the county to electioneer for Morris; whilst the Whig vote for Deberry was 210.

How the Rev. Mr. Morris stands at home.—We learn that at Mr. Morris's own precinct in Anson county, he was beaten 2 votes!

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.—It has been a subject of earnest consideration with us, whether duty to the public did not require a more thorough examination of the means by which it was attempted to defeat Mr. Deberry, particularly of the letters of Dr. Montgomery, and of the Extra from the Carolinian office, signed "A Freeman." From this duty we should by no means shrink, but that we have reason to expect that Mr. Deberry himself will, now that the election is over, calmly review the whole subject, and point the public odium to those who have not scrupled at the means by which they endeavored to accomplish their object. In this review, should Mr. Deberry conclude to make it, the individual of Raleigh, who, as report says, and beyond all doubt truly, came to the aid of the party in this District, with the grossly false and disingenuous handbill signed "A Freeman," will be made to figure in a light not very creditable to his character. Mr. Deberry has already partially exposed the character of that handbill, in a speech delivered here on Wednesday last, and in a brief Circular issued on that day. But these were necessarily confined to a very narrow circulation. The Circular we insert in this day's paper; and for the more full information of our readers in this District, we also publish what purports to be the letter from Dr. Montgomery to Mr. Leak, and those (or rather *that*) to Mr. Holmes; together with a few remarks from the Hillsborough Recorder, showing the mode in which the Standard *manufactures* letters to suit occasions.

We learn that the distinguished individual in Raleigh, who so kindly volunteered his services to aid Mr. Morris, by writing the wretched compound of falsehood and fraud to which he appended the signature of "A Freeman," was in the habit of consoling his political friends by the assurance that Morris would beat Deberry with ease!" What does he think now? Either he must think his friends here knaves or fools, if they gave him such information; or his friends here must have an exalted opinion of his *modesty*, if he thought that the labors of *his pen* could accomplish such a task. We would advise him hereafter to mind his own District, for the spirit of the people of the 7th will not brook his interference with their affairs. His political character is too well known.

EXPLANATION.—We learn that some of our friends have applied the severe remarks in our last, on the subject of a handbill signed "A Freeman," to the certificate attached to that handbill, as well as to the handbill itself. In this they have erred. In consequence of our personal regard for one of the signers of that certificate, added to the most undoubting confidence in his integrity, and incapability of knowingly certifying to any thing that he did not believe to be strictly true, we refrained from any allusion whatever to the certificate. We have as little doubt now as we had then, that the whole tendency of the handbill was to produce impressions at war with truth, and though the certificate was so worded as to cover the whole ground,—"the statements made" as well as the votes themselves,—yet we then thought, as we have now reason to know, that the gentleman we have alluded to, intended no more than to certify that he had compared the Journal with the pages cited, and found them to correspond. If he had examined further, he would have seen the false impressions intended to be conveyed by the writer, such for instance as those exposed by Mr. Deberry's short Circular in this paper, and would doubtless have refused his signature.

As to the motives or impressions of the other five signers, we know nothing, and say nothing.

In the last Standard we find a communication, suggesting that the Editor of this paper was the author of the letter to the Editor of the Register, purporting to give the substance of the letter from Dr. Montgomery to Mr. Leak, which letter we had declined even copying, because, on inquiring of a gentleman who had heard the original letter read, we found that it did not in some respects agree with his recollection of the contents. We had no idea, that after pursuing this course of fairness and forbearance towards Dr. Montgomery, any one of his friends would be found base enough to insinuate, or any Editor to print the insinuation, that we were capable of such an act of double-dealing. There has been such a writer, however, and such an Editor. The writer is supposed to be the author of "A Freeman," that "doer of all dirty work," and the Editor is Thomas Loring. If the soul of either had been capable of one honorable feeling, we should have been saved the necessity of giving the lie to their slander.

The Raleigh Star, too, unintentionally, no doubt, has done us injustice in this matter. We did not *admit* any thing about the letter; because we had no personal knowledge of the original.

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.—At Richmond Court, two letters from Dr. Montgomery were read, calculated to deceive the people and destroy Mr. Deberry's character, until they were met by the evidence, which rendered them perfectly harmless, wherever the poison and the antidote could be administered together. Every effort to procure a copy of those letters failed. Though many people were clamorous for their publication, those who had them, knowing the blasting effect they would have on Dr. Montgomery's character and prospects, resisted every entreaty and every demand to give them publicity. Under these circumstances, a gentleman who had heard them read hurriedly, attempted a sketch of their contents from memory, which in fact, as it turns out, amounted to something of a caricature, enough of the reality being secured to preserve a striking resemblance to the original. His avowed object was, to force the publication of the real letters. In this it is thought he has succeeded, *in part*. But in the mean time his sketch is denounced as a "base forgery," a "trick," &c. &c., though how a thing can be a forgery which never pretended to be the language of Dr. Montgomery, is a little curious. For be it recollected, that the Register expressly stated that its correspondent did not pretend to literal accuracy.

But now let us look at the other side. There was issued from the Carolinian office in this town, what was expressly said to be *two* letters from Dr. M. to the Editor of that paper, and which bear all the marks of being in fact but *one* letter made into *two*, to effect a particular object. This has been charged and never denied. It has also been charged and not denied, that a part of that letter has been suppressed.

From the Standard office, in Raleigh, there was issued on the 5th, a letter from W. F. Leak; and on the 7th, the same letter was issued from the same office, with two whole sentences added, a part of another sentence added, and words altered; the character of the letter being essentially changed by these alterations.

Again, in the same paper of the 31st ult. there appeared a long original article, purporting to be the "Whig creed," in which the Whigs were made to utter the most abominable and false sentiments, in the most plausible manner in which the ingenuity of the Standard could array them. Thus; speaking in the name of the Whigs, it says, "We believe" so and so.

Now, we would ask, which of all these is justly entitled to be denounced as a forgery, that which never pretended to be a copy, or those which did make that pretension, but were in fact false?

RETROSPECTION.—The following paragraph from the North Carolinian of the 13th ult. has been once before published in the Observer, but may be again introduced to the reader perhaps with profit:

"By letters from friends in those counties we learn, that Mr. Morris will get from 250 to 300 votes in Montgomery; 500 to 600 votes in Anson, and a larger vote in Richmond than Mr. Bethune received. In Moore and Robeson, we learn, that his vote will equal Bethune's. If this be true, Cumberland and Fayetteville have only to do their duty, by marching every democratic voter to the polls, and Mr. Morris's election is certain."—*North Carolinian, July* 13.

Notwithstanding this confident assertion, that "Mr. Morris's election is certain," if Cumberland and Fayetteville would "*march* every democratic voter to the polls," he is beaten, badly.

Let us look at *our* calculation, made in the Observer of 17th July, in answer to the above:—

From the Observer, July 17th.

We too will hazard a conjecture as to the result, and let the event prove which is nearest to the truth. We admit a loss in Anson, on account of Mr. Morris's residence, of 150 votes, equal to 300. We claim a gain 125 votes in Moore, equal to 250, a gain of 75 votes in Robeson, equal to 150, and a gain of 50 votes in Cumberland, equal to 100. We claim to hold our own in Richmond and Montgomery. If we are right, Mr. Deberry's majority will be upwards of 1000, instead of 858.

In Anson, in 1837, our majority was 800. It is now 437; a loss of 363, or 63 more than we expected. Our gain in Moore is 133, exactly 8 more than we claimed; but from the increased vote, the Van Buren majority is only reduced 160. In Robeson, our gain is 78, 3 more than we claimed, whilst the Van Buren loss is 90, making a nett Whig gain of 168, within 18 of our estimate. In Cumberland, our gain of votes is 126, but Morris also gained 50, leaving our nett gain 76. In Richmond, we have gained 99, where we thought gain was out of the question. If she goes on in this way, we shall soon have a unanimous Whig vote in that enlightened county. In Montgomery, Mr. Deberry's majority has been slightly increased.

In the whole District, the majority we claimed was "upwards of 1000." It has reached within a few votes of that number.

We think we may fairly claim from this showing, not to have deceived our readers by either unfounded or even too sanguine anticipations. Truth is our object, for from truth we have nothing to fear.

A new Post Office has been established at Owenville, Sampson county, N. C., 23 miles from Fayetteville, on the road to Warsaw, and Calton Hall, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster.

Angus Morrison, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Tyson's Store, Moore county, N. C. in place of Niven Macleran, Esq. resigned.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The last case actually occurred in our town a few days ago. A gentleman missing some of his shirts, instituted a search, which resulted in the discovery of one flannel and four linen shirts on his person. Thermometer 96; and our friend rather aldermanic in his proportions.

Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. has disposed of the Carolina Watchman to Messrs. Pendleton and Bruner.

From letters to the Editor, dated

"WADESBOROUGH, Aug. 9, 1839—8 P. M.

"*Dear Sir:* The returns are all in from the Election precincts, and the result as follows:—Deberry 955, Morris 518; majority 437; which is less than I expected; but when we reflect on the disgraceful means resorted to by the party to mislead the people, it is gratifying to know that their contemptible tricks have not availed them much. In our county, I am informed from all sections, that their anonymous hand bills had little or no effect.

"P. S.—And down he went, and so will any hypocrite well managed."

"ROCKINGHAM, August 18.

"Our Democratic friends failed to accomplish their object in sending out the extra Carolinian. Some of the party at this place think the Circular and Extra injured their cause. I have heard this evening that two men who had intended to vote for Morris, were prevented by the Circulars."

To the Freemen of Anson, Cumberland, Moore, Montgomery, Robeson and Richmond Counties:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Within the last twenty-four hours, I have seen an address published in an extra of the North Carolinian, charging me with having voted at the Second Session of the last Congress for most or nearly all the appropriation bills passed at that Session. This address is false and unfair. It is impossible for me at this late hour to refer to the whole of the charges contained in it. It may be sufficient to show the utter falsity and unfairness of one or two of the charges, which are but a fair sample of the whole. For that purpose I refer you to the following extract from the Handbill signed "A Freeman"—

"1st. The Bill appropriating eight millions and a quarter for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, *including members' pay*, &c.

"A motion was made to *re-commit* this Bill, and thereby to impede its passage, and you voted against *re-committing*, and of course in favor of the Bill. Ayes and Noes taken and recorded on the Journal, page 673, (on the 26th March 1838.) There it is!—look again and see if it is not!

"This is one of the Bills you say that the ayes and noes were not taken on. True they were not recorded on the question, "shall this Bill pass;" but you will see that in the vote referred to, you supported the Bill as effectually as if you had voted on the passage of it."

You are told that the object of the motion to recommit this bill was to impede its passage. How false and unfounded this charge is, may be seen from the following extract from the Journal of the House.

On the 24th of March, 1838, page 655 of the Journal, the Civil and Diplomatic bill being under consideration,—

"A motion was then made by Mr. Rariden, that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with instructions to amend the item "*for stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives*," by increasing the appropriation therein contained from *two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars* to *two hundred and seventy-three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars*: and, also, to amend the clause which provides that the appropriations for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress shall be applied to the payment of the *ordinary* expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives severally, *and to no other purpose*, by striking out the word "*ordinary*," and the words "*and to no other purpose*."

On the 26th March, (page 673 of the same Journal,) it is thus recorded:—

"The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Rariden on the 24th instant, that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with the instructions set forth on the Journal of that day.

"And on the question, Shall the bill be recommitted, with the said instructions? It passed in the negative, Yeas 71, Nays 95.

Now, fellow citizens, you may see by these literal extracts from the Journal, that the object of the motion to recommit has been mis-stated by the handbill; instead of being to "impede the passage of the bill," it was in fact to *add* $48.960 to the appropriation. I voted against the recommitment, and therefore voted against increasing the appropriations. I may remark, that if it had been recommitted to the Committee, the only power the Committee would have had, would have been to follow the instructions, and thereby to increase the appropriations.

I have been much slandered for my vote on the Harbor Bill. It is only necessary to say, that while that bill gave to North Carolina only $50,000, it appropriated a million and a half to other and generally Northern States. The attempt was thus made to secure our votes for other States. I could not consent to this. Moreover, I find in the Journals, that *every member present from this State*, Dr. Montgomery and all, *voted with me against this bill!*

I have only time to notice one thing more. You are told that I voted for books for myself. Now the fact is, that the copies of Niles's Register which I voted for, were for the express purpose of having a full and perfect record of all the proceedings of Congress deposited at the Court House in every County in the United States, for the free inspection of the people; it being one of the express conditions of the subscription, that all the proceedings of Congress were to be fully and faithfully recorded in that work. The bill, therefore, was not to provide books for myself, but for the public information.

I have no time to add more. It is now 3 o'clock of the day before the election, and even this brief statement of the falsehoods and unfairness of the handbill, cannot reach the District generally. Indeed, I only happened here casually, on my way to an adjoining county, and am indebted to this accident for any knowledge of this foul attempt to impose upon the public credulity. The result is in your hands, fellow citizens. Your obedient servant,

EDMUND DEBERRY.

Fayetteville, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 7.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

DR. MONTGOMERY'S LETTER TO WALTER F. LEAK, ESQ.

We copied last week, from an extra issued from the office of the Raleigh Register, what was said to be the substance of a letter written by Dr. Montgomery to Walter F. Leak, Esq. This has been pronounced to be a base forgery; and some have gone so far as to accuse the Editor of the Register of being the author and fabricator of the letter. No one at all acquainted with Mr. Gales would for a moment suppose him capable of such meanness. But the matter has not been suffered so to rest; in an extra now before us, Mr. Gales has exhibited testimony which completely exonerates him. The correspondent of the Register still persists in alleging that "the material parts of the published letter are *substantially true*;" but admits that it is a little coloured in the filling up. The letters were read over, it is said, so hastily as to afford time only to sketch the general drift, though two gentlemen were ready with paper and pencils to take down every word, had they been read leisurely. No inducement could make Morris or Leak part with a copy of either. The object in furnishing the sketch, the correspondent of the Register says, was to force out the original.

But we have received some statements on the other side of the question, which we shall proceed now to set forth.

In an extra from the office of the Standard, dated on Monday last, we find the following, which purports to be a letter from Walter F. Leak, Esq. to a gentleman in Raleigh.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION.

The following Letter from Walter F. Leak, Esq. to a gentleman in the City of Raleigh, corroborates the statement of Doctor Montgomery. The integrity of Mr. Leak will not be doubted, even by "whig" malice.

Rockingham, Richmond Co., Aug. 2, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have just this moment received, in a letter from a friend, a column cut from the Register of your City, containing what purports to be a copy of a Letter addressed to me by Doctor Montgomery of Orange. This alleged copy is a base FORGERY, got up by some miscreant, on the eve of the election, in order to defeat Doctor Montgomery. As I must hurry off my boy some 20 miles, in order to get this Letter on a route that will take it to you, in time to enable you to counteract, to some extent, the effects of the VILE FORGERY, I have no time to make any comments.

WALTER F. LEAK.

In the Standard of yesterday, this same letter makes its appearance, "revised and enlarged," and accommodated to a new purpose. Here it is; the words in *Italics* showing the additions and alterations.

Rockingham, Richmond Co., Aug. 2, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I have just this moment received, in a letter from a friend, a column cut from the Register of your city, containing what purports to be a copy of a letter addressed to me by Doctor Montgomery of Orange. *Knowing* this alledged copy *to be* a BASE FORGERY, got up by some miscreant on the eve of the election, in order to defeat Doctor Montgomery, *I have felt it my duty to put myself to some trouble to furnish you with a correct copy, which you will find subjoined.* As I must hurry off my boy some 20 miles, in order to get this letter on a route, that will take it to you, in time to enable you to counteract to some extent, the effect of the VILE FORGERY, I have no time to make any comments *upon it whatever.*

The following is a correct copy, word for word and letter for letter, of the communication addressed to me by the Doctor. Yours in haste,

WALTER F. LEAK.

After seeing with what facility Mr. Leak's letters can be altered, our readers can judge how much dependence can be placed upon the fidelity with which the following, purporting to be the letter from Dr. Montgomery to Mr. Leak, has been copied. For ourselves, after noticing the mutilation of the letters at Fayetteville, and the variations in Mr. Leak's letter at Raleigh, we can have but little confidence in its verity.

Albrights, 23d June, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 16th came safe to hand. I regret to learn that my letter to Mr. Holmes has gotten into a channel that may bring my name before the public. Such was not my intention, and I hope my name may still be kept back. I referred to Documents, Journals, &c. which could be had, and my statements will be found (errors excepted) to be correct. I have this mail sent a statement of references, and a Journal of the House for the 2d session of the 25th Congress, when the appropriations I mention were made, with those at the Extra or called Session, for the support of Government for the year 1838—I have requested the publication of the appropriations and the pages in the Journal showing their final passage with the number of the bills, so that there can be no mistake about them. Call on the whigs who have Journals to turn to their votes and show that they voted against these measures of extravagance they complain of. Your member is only recorded as voting against one bill for the year 1838, No. 334, page on the House Journal 1239, the Harbor bill containing $1.535,008 53, out of the 39 millions appropriated for 1838. He will not deny this. If he does, demand his Journal, and call for his votes. If he refuses to show, well—when you get the Standard containing the statements sent, you will have all you want—and if you use it with half the industry that they fight us, all will be well. When I had the contest with Barringer he relied mainly on the increase of expenditures, and defended his position as ably as any man. I got the Journal, examined and marked his votes, had them ready, and charged him with being guilty of the very foul act he charged on us, and demanded his Journal and he refused to show it. I then made him deny it again, and then turned to his votes and read his name on record for nearly all he complained of, and down he went, and so will any hyprocrite well managed.

Yours truly,

W. MONTGOMERY.

The following is said to be a copy of the letter to Mr. Holmes, converted into two letters:—

Albrights, N. C. May 26th, 1839.

Sir, I have been examining the Journals of the House of the 2d session of the 28th Congress, when the appropriations were made for 1838, and also the Journal of the extra session at which a part of the appropriations for 1838 were made, and I find that out of 38 millions for that year, the Whigs only voted against two of the Bills; one for the suppression of Indian hostilities of 7½ millions, 37 only voting against it, and two of them were Democrats. Deberry did not vote on the question. The other was a Harbor Bill, $1,535,008 53. Twenty-four Whigs voted against this bill. Deberry one of them. And that is the Nay he gave to any appropriation that year. I will give you a reference which I have made out for my own use, that will enable you to put Morris on the proper track. Yours truly, &c.

W. MONTGOMERY.

House Journal, Second Session, Twenty-fifth Congress.

Extra Ses. page 199, appropriations passed unanimously,	$2,109,000 00
2d Ses. page 674, Civil and Diplomatic Bill,	8,252,360 22
Page 690, Army,	5,127,860 10
Page 1247, Fortifications,	1,015,415 00
Page 310, Protection Northern Frontier,	625,500 00
Page 743, Navy,	6,062,136 30
Page 520, Revolutionary and other pensions,	2,058,532 62
Page 1246, Credit Indian Department,	3,007,422 73
Page 1034, Preventing and suppressing Indian Hostilities,	7,939,410 41
Page 1239, Harbors,	1,535,008 53
	$37,727,650 91

Three other small appropriations not named. In the Journal, Deberry is only recorded against the Harbor Bill. How can he get over these votes?—Document No. 464, of July 18th, 1838, made out by the clerk of the House of Representatives, showing the amount of appropriations, has all these items. Strange has it, and can furnish it to you for Morris; and the reference of pages will enable him to prove before the people, the facts. I am to have opposition of the hottest kind—I am ready.

Yours truly, &c.

W. MONTGOMERY.

Edgecombe county, North Carolina, should be placed side by side in the roll of fame, with Berks county Pennsylvania. When the education question was before the people of Pennsylvania, Berks gave a Locofoco majority of some three thousand votes, and all against the common school system. The same question was before the people of North Carolina at the late election, and Edgecombe, with her twelve hundred Locofoco majority, "went the whole figure" against it.

"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of the members of Line Lodge, met at their Lodge room, on Sunday the 28th. of July, 1839, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise and beneficent God, in the unsearchable dispensation of his providence, to take from among us our highly esteemed and beloved Brother, SOUTHEY TURLINGTON—and, whereas, while we deem it our duty to submit with all christian resignation to this sad bereavement, we feel unanimously impelled, as a last sorrowful tribute to his memory, to adopt the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That we sympathise, in the most heartfelt manner, with his bereaved family, his relations, and his friends, in their profound grief at their irreparable loss, and cordially express to them, so far as words can do, our sincere condolence on the melancholy occasion of his death.

Resolved, That the members will proceed agreeable to Masonic usage, clothed in white glove aprons, vests and stockings, (it being a Masonic usage when performing the funeral obsequies over a worthy deceased brother;) and that they will strictly observe this usage in burying our worthy deceased brother, Southey Turlington, and that they earnestly request the attendance of the Fraternity of Fayetteville, and of all the neighboring Lodges around, and brethren generally, to assist us in the funeral obsequies.

Resolved, That we proceed to move in Masonic procession on the first Saturday in September next, from the house of Mr. James Oats, to the grave of our deceased brother, and that notice be given of our intentions in the North Carolinian and Observer, for two weeks.

DIED,

In this county, of pulmonary consumption, on Saturday the 13th ult. Mrs. MARY BUIE, in the 73d year of her age. She had been for years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was beloved by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

In Louisiana, Col. MAURICE MOORE—until within the last 5 years a citizen of Brunswick county, N. C.

On the 3d instant, in Williamsburg District, S. C., Mr. JOHN FULMORE. He lived beloved, and died regretted by all who knew him.—[*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUG. 6.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	12½
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed, $1 00 a $1 25		Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new 6 00 a 6 50		Wheat, new	80 a
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

August 11.—Schr. Van Buren from Galveston, Texas. *At Quarantine*—Brig Thorn from Nassau, N. P.

DEPARTURES.

August 6.—Schr. Caroline for Baltimore. 7.—Schr. Armer Patton for Philadelphia. 9—Brig Calvin for Providence, R. I.; Br. Schr. Hornet for Nassau, N. P. 10.—Brig Guyama for Liverpool. 12—Brig Mississippi for St. Jago.

From Alabama.—A passenger from the South by yesterday's boat, reported that in the Mobile Congressional District, Dillet, Whig, was elected by a majority of 10 over Murphy, V. B. If so it is a Whig gain.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Progressing.—Two more sections (17 miles) of the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road have been opened, 10 miles from Waynesborough, North, and 7 from Enfield, South. This reduces the staging to 48 miles.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

50 BARRELS FISH, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE.

August 12, 1839. 58-3w

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Prebuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 14, 1839.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satisfaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.

Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839. 58-3m.

THE public are informed that the Warsaw Stage will leave from this day at 4 P. M. instead of 7 P. M. owing to a change in arrival of the cars.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

August 13, 1839. 59-*tf.*

Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.

August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

SALT.

3500 BUSHELS of superior Alum SALT, afloat, and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, August 13, 1839. 58-3w

Jo. H. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

Berkshire Pigs.

TWO black PIGS, (a boar and sow) said to be of the Berkshire breed, were received here a few days since from New York, by schr. Olive. No Bill of Lading, or advice respecting them being received here, the owner is requested to apply for them immediately to the Consignee of said vessel.

WM. H. LIPPITT.

Wilmington, August 10, 1839. 58-2w

[Pr. adv. $1.]

A VOLUME of the Revised Code, and a pamphlet copy of the Laws of the last session of the Legislature, were left at the Methodist Church on the 4th of July last, and cannot since be found. The pamphlet had the subscriber's name written on the cover. The person into whose possession they may have fallen, will oblige by returning them to

E. J. HALE.

August 14. 59-*tf.*

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*tf*

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 16, 1839. 37tf

To Rent.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, a few minutes walk from the Market House, on one of the main Streets, with a Garden in rear, and a Well affording as good water as any about town.—Also, three fire proof Stores on Hay Street.

JNO. McARN.

July 30, 1839. 56-3w

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some time in December last, an indented Apprentice by the name of JOSHUA JACKSON. Said boy is about 19 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him.

DAVID DAWSON.

Sampson County, July 30, 1839. 56-3w-pd

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*eow*1Y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

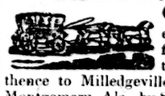
TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14*tf*

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head. Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

GEORGIA INSURANCE And Trust Company. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1839.

Thomas Graves, by his next friend, James H. Ratcliff,
vs.
James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves.

[PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants, James Chapman and wife Mary, Neill McNeill and wife Martha, Rebecca Adams, Richard Graves, William Graves, Elizabeth Graves, Miles Graves, Naomi Graves, and Miriam Graves, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause heard exparte as to them.

WITNESS, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and the 64th year of American Independence.

[55-6w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
360 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber, having an idea of removing to the West, offers for sale on the 29th of August next, his valuable PLANTATION, situated about 22 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Turnpike road leading from thence to Rockingham, consisting of 900 acres.

About 100 acres of the Land are at present under cultivation;—the remainder is in its natural state.—It has upon it a commodious frame dwelling house, and all other convenient out-buildings, together with a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin; all of which have been lately erected.

The situation is high and healthy, and the Land is admirably adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, etc. The thickness of the surrounding settlement, and the publicity of the place, (being formerly a Post Office,) render it an excellent situation for a country Store.

Also, on the same day, 300 acres of uncultivated Land, on the East side of Big Rockfish, about five miles North of the above mentioned, and all his stock, consisting of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The Subscriber invites all who have an idea of purchasing, to call and examine the premises beforehand; for he flatters himself that their value may be more justly estimated in this way than by a description of them.

WILLIAM L. McDIARMID.

Culvin's Grove, Cumberland C'ty, N. C., } 54-6w
July 10, 1839. }

☞If the above is not sold at Private Sale before the 29th of August, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF $20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF $15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF $10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKET ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46tf

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*f*

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c., All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject*; and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.